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09/815,439	03/22/2001	Steven M. Bennett	5038-88	5237

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EXAMINER

THAI, CUONG T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/815,439

Applicant(s)

BENNETT, STEVEN M.

Examiner

CUONG T THAI

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4,9 and 30 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

PART III. DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Specification

2. The specification is objected to because there is no Brief Summary in the presented application. Correction is required.
3. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.

(f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

(g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).

(h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

(i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).

(j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).

(k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Objections

4. Claim 4 is objected to because of the minor informality. Claim 4, line 6, space is needed to insert between "anitem".
5. Claims 9 and 30, line 2, is objected to because of minor informality. Replaced "no longer deemed uninteresting" by "no longer deemed interesting".
6. Claim 4, line 1, "recording user interface" should be "recording any user interface" to maintain consistency with line 6 of claim 1.
7. Claims 6-9, line 1, "the removal of items added" should be "the removing items added" to maintain consistency with line 1 of claim 5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Claims 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter, specially an article including instruction that,

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when executed by a machine, cause it to identify an item, retrieve sub-items, build output from the sub-items, present the output to the user, and record any query about the output in the storage. An article including instruction that, when executed by a machine, cause it to identify an item, retrieve sub-items, build output from the sub-items, present the output to the user, and record any query about the output in the storage claimed as computer code per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the instruction and an article, are not physical "things", nor are they statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed an article and instruction do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed aspects of the invention, which permit the article and instruction's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer readable medium encoded with an article or a claimed computer readable medium encoded with instructions define structural and functional interrelationships between an article and the medium or between instruction and the medium which permit an article or the instructions's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See MPEP § 106 Section IV.B.1(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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11. Claims 1-4, 7, 9-14, 24-25, 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan (USPN: 5,737,557) hereinafter Sullivan in view of Bodnar et al. (USPN: 6,310,634) hereinafter Bodnar.

As per claim 1 (method) and 24 (article), Sullivan discloses a method of presenting catered information to the user as the technique of "software suite" refers to a compound computer display object that provides a single integrated visual representation of multiple application programs or files, hereinafter collectively referred to as "items" (see col. 4, lines 64-67), the method comprising:

Identifying an item to be output to the user is taught by Sullivan as the technique of three access buttons 34, respectively designated "FINANCIAL," "PRODUCTIVITY," and "EDUTAINMENT," it should be understood that any number access buttons 34 may be included in the interface 32 for accessing a corresponding number of available software suites (see col. 5, lines 44-49);

Retrieving sub-items from storage is taught by Sullivan as the technique of selection of the FINANCIAL access button from the interface 32 launch a FINANCIAL software suite (see col. 5, lines 50-51), wherein the FINANCIAL software suite 100 comprises a suite window 112, which overlays the desktop 12, on which a plurality of icons are displayed or comprises an iconized representation of another software suite (see col. 5, lines 58-63 and see Fig. 1B);

Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitations of building output from the sub-items, presenting the output to the user, and recording any user interface activity in storage.

Bodnar discloses the limitations of building output from the sub-items, presenting the output to the user, and recording any user interface activity in storage as the technique of Schedule Meeting Event with participant, namely, John Doe (see Figs. 14D-14F, 21A-22F), Event Summary output to user (see Fig. 21C), and recording activity in storage of Business Contact Summary (see Figs. 24F-24G).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teachings of output from the sub-items, presenting the output to the user, and recording any user interface activity in storage into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by presenting sub-items information to an end use wherein the end user can performing editing and storing in storage device for future use based on user desire task.

As per claims 2-3, the limitation of wherein the storage further comprises a database (see claim 2) and an in-memory data structure (see claim 3) are taught by Sullivan as the technique of "storage media" is intended to comprise any number and combination of electronic storage devices, for example, RAM, ROM, CD-ROM, and hard disk drivers (see col. 5, lines 18-21). These claims are therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claims 4 (method) and 25 (article), Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitations of determining if the activity should change the default presentation for future information

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requests, and if the activity should change the default presentation for future information requests, adding this information to storage as one of a user specific item.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of determining if the activity should change the default presentation for future information requests, and if the activity should change the default presentation for future information requests, adding this information to storage as one of a user specific item as the technique of change of default departure time at city of San Francisco (see Fig. 19D) to future information of Confirm the arrival time at city of Honolulu (see Fig. 19G).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teachings of the activity should change the default presentation for future information requests, and if the activity should change the default presentation for future information requests, adding this information to storage into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing a multitask tool to an end user.

As per claims 9 (method) and 30 (article), Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of the removal of items added as a result of user interface activity occurs when the item is no longer deemed interesting.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of removal of items added as a result of user interface activity occurs when the item is no longer deemed interesting as the technique of with the option to change or remove an existing item (see col. 20, lines 47-48).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of removal of items added as a result of user interface activity occurs when the item is no longer deemed interesting into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing an intuitive tool for removing uninteresting item to an end user.

As per claim 10, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the sub-items include default sub-items for the item to be output to the user.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the sub-items include default sub-items for the item to be output to the user as the technique of Initialize page and control On/Off states to default values (see Fig. 27A).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the sub-items include default sub-items for the item to be output to the user into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing user to initiate and to define default values for sub-items in order to be outputted to an end user.

As per claim 11, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the sub-items include user specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the sub-items include user specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity as the technique of Departure Time and Arrival Time of Trip to Hawaii (see Figs. 19D-19H).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the sub-items include user specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing user to specify sub-items to be edited.

As per claim 12, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the sub-items include item specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the sub-items include item specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity as the technique of Departure Time and Arrival Time of Trip to Hawaii (see Figs. 19D-19H) for Specific Meeting with John Doe (see Fig. 18D).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the sub-items include item specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing user to specify item specific sub-items to be edited.

As per claim 13, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the sub-items include item type specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the sub-items include item type specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity as the technique of Departure Time and Arrival Time of Trip to Hawaii (see Figs. 19D-19H) for Specific Meeting with John Doe (see Fig. 18D) of the type of Schedule Meeting (see Fig. 15 C).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the sub-items include item type specific sub-items derived from previous user interface activity into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing user to specify item type specific sub-items to be edited.

As per claim 14, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein presenting output to the user is accomplished using one of the group comprising of: a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, a phone, a pager, and a network appliance.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein presenting output to the user is accomplished using a personal digital assistant as the technique of focus is on the environment of the interface in a portable computing device such as a PDA (personal digital assistant) (see col. 13, lines 55-57).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of presenting output to the user is accomplished using a personal digital assistant into that of Sullivan's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing portable personal digital assistant to supply information to its end user.

As per claims 7 (method) and 28 (article), due to the similarity of these claims to that of claims 9 (method) and 30 (article), these claims are therefore rejected for the same reason applied to claims 9 and 30.

12. Claims 5-6 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan (USPN: 5,737,557) hereinafter Sullivan in view of Bodnar et al. (USPN: 6,310,634) hereinafter Bodnar and further in view of Edeman (USPN: 5,680,563).

As per claim 5 (method) and 26 (article), Sullivan-Bodnar discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan-Bodnar, however, do not disclose the limitation of removing items added as a result of user interface activity.

Edeman discloses the limitation of removing items added as a result of user interface activity as the technique of one possible would be to "gray out" items which have been filtered and make them non-selectable items on the display (see col. 6, lines 63-65).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Edeman teaching of removing items added as a result of

user interface activity into that of Sullivan-Bodnar combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing an intuitive tool of removing item to an end user.

As per claims 6 (method) and 27 (article), due to the similarity of these claim to that of claims 5 and 26, respectively, these claims are therefore rejected for the same reason applied to claims 5 and 26.

13. Claims 8 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan (USPN: 5,737,557) hereinafter Sullivan in view of Bodnar et al. (USPN: 6,310,634) hereinafter Bodnar and further in view of Bates et al. (USPN: 5,390,295) hereinafter Bates.

As per claims 8 (method) and 29 (article), Sullivan-Bodnar discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan-Bodnar, however, do not disclose the limitation of removal of items added as the result of user interface activity occurs after a fixed time.

Bates discloses the limitation of removal of items added as the result of user interface activity occurs after a fixed time as the technique of timer 32 keeps track of the value of the current system timer (see col. 6, lines 14-15), wherein this data is used to check for a situation where a window is in focus for a long period of time but there is no activity coming from a user and to automatically suspend the window timing function when a specified inactivity timeout period has elapsed (see col. 6, lines 22-27).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bates teaching of removal of items added as the result of user interface activity occurs after a fixed time into that of Sullivan-Bodnar combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing a monitor tracking tool for removing and suspend window when there is no activity from a user for long period of time, thus the system would save space estate for other output information to an end user.

14. Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan (USPN: 5,737,557) hereinafter Sullivan in view of Bodnar et al. (USPN: 6,310,634) hereinafter Bodnar and further in view of Roth (USPN: 6,266,060).

As per claim 15, due to the mostly similarity of this claim to that of claim 1, except for the limitation of an extraction agent operable to monitor and fetch information from the repository as directed by a user and a prioritization agent operable to determine a priority of presentation of the information. The limitation of an extraction agent operable to monitor and fetch information from the repository as directed by a user is taught by the device 100 is used in tandem with a desktop computer PC. The desktop PC is used by the user when "at the office" and the portable computer device 100 is employed when the user is "on the road" (see col. 11, lines 10-13). Sullivan-Bodnar, however, do not the limitation of a prioritization agent operable to determine a priority of presentation of the information.

Roth discloses the limitation of a prioritization agent operable to determine a priority of presentation of the information as the technique of Automatic Ranking of Recency (see Fig. 10B-1) and Automatic Ranking of Frequency (see Fig. 10B-2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Roth teaching of a prioritization agent operable to determine a priority of presentation of the information into that of Bodnar teaching of monitor and fetch information from the repository as directed by a user in term of home-based PC and road portable device and further into that of Sullivan-Bodnar combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by automatic ranking priority of information based on recency and frequency information and forwarded those informations to an end user right away.

As per claim 16, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the repository resides on a different device than the storage.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the repository resides on a different device than the storage as the technique of large repositories of data reside on the desktop PC which are periodically transferred or synchronized with data residing on the portable computer device 100 (see col. 11, lines 14-18).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the repository resides on a different device than the storage into that of Sullivan invention. By doing so, the system

would be enhanced by allowing data information synchronously transferred from repository storage of home-based device to user interface device's storage quickly.

As per claim 17, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the repository resides on the same device as the storage.

Bodnar discloses the limitation wherein the repository resides on the same device as the storage as the technique of portable computing device or information appliance 100 comprises a central processing unit 105 connected via a system bus 140 to a display 101, an input 102, ports 103, and memory 110 (see col. 10, lines 34-39).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the repository resides on the same device as the storage into that of Sullivan invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by quickly retrieving information and forwarded information to its own system in case of lost signal to external communication.

As per claim 18, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the storage resides on the same device as the user interface.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the storage resides on the same device as the user interface as the technique of portable computing device or information appliance 100 comprises a central processing unit 105 connected via a

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system bus 140 to a display 101, an input 102, ports 103, and memory 110 (see col. 10, lines 34-39).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the storage resides on the same device as the user interface into that of Sullivan invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by quickly retrieving information and forwarded information to its own system in case of lost signal to external communication.

As per claim 19, Sullivan discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the storage resides on a different device than the user interface.

Bodnar discloses the limitation of wherein the storage resides on a different device than the user interface as the technique of large repositories of data reside on the desktop PC which are periodically transferred or synchronized with data residing on the portable computer device 100 (see col. 11, lines 14-18).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Bodnar teaching of wherein the storage resides on a different device than the user interface into that of Sullivan invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing data information synchronously transferred from repository storage of home-based device to user interface device quickly.

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As per claim 20, due to the similarity of this claim to that of claim 14, this claim is therefore rejected for the same reasons applied to claim 14.

15. Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan (USPN: 5,737,557) hereinafter Sullivan in view of Bodnar et al. (USPN: 6,310,634) hereinafter Bodnar and Roth (USPN: 6,266,060) and further in view of Raman (USPN: 5,748,186).

As per claim 21, Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth, however, do not disclose the limitation of wherein the interface is an audio interface.

Raman discloses the limitation of wherein the interface is an audio interface as Audio interface 141 (see Fig.1).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Raman's teaching of the user interface is an audio interface into that of Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing an audio interface to its end user.

As per claim 22, Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth, however, do not disclose the limitation of wherein the interface is a visual interface.

Raman discloses the limitation of wherein the interface is a visual interface as Visual interface 142 (see Fig.1).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Raman's teaching of the user interface is a visual interface into that of Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing visual interface to its end user.

As per claim 23, Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth, however, do not disclose the limitation of wherein the interface is multi-modal.

Raman discloses the limitation of wherein the interface is multi-modal as the technique of a presenter 140 can convert the common intermediate structure 200 into multi-modal presentation as directed by the user (see col. 3, lines 8-11).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Raman's multi-modal interface into that of Sullivan-Bodnar-Roth combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing multi interfaces to an end user wherein the end user can decided which interface which he desired to work on.

Conclusion

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16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach a technique wherein a multi-levels hierarchical menu structure can delivered to its end user base on user desired task.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CUONG T THAI whose telephone number is (703) 308-7234. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca, can be reached at (703) 308-3116.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

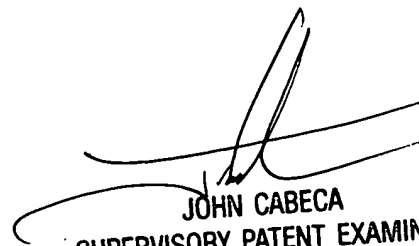
(703) 746-7238 (After Final Communication)

(703) 872-9306 (Official Communication)

(703) 746-7240 (For status inquiries, Draft Communication).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-8000.

CUONG T THAI
Examiner
Art Unit 2173


JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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